REMARKS

Claims 2, 4 and 11-14 are pending in this application, of which claims 2, 4, 11 and 12 have been amended. Claims 1, 3 and 5-10 have been canceled. New claims 13 and 14 have been added.

Claims 1, 3 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of as anticipated by **Semple et al.** (previously applied).

Accordingly, claims 1, 3 and 10 have been canceled.

Claims 2 and 4-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over **Semple et al.** in view of **Flenley** (previously applied).

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

As noted in Applicnat's response of February 25, 2005, **Semple et al.** discloses a system for providing Internet access through an ATM. A local processor interfaces with the machine's internal processor to facilitate communication to the World Wide Web. A communication subsystem, e.g., a modem or data communication card, provides for direct coupling to the Internet. Internal memory stores web browsing software and users can initiate web access through commands through a user interface, e.g., a keyboard. The system further provides for controlling web access at the banking institution which owns the machine. Individuals withdrawing money, therefore, can be charged for Internet access time automatically.

The Examiner has urged that column 4, lines 47-67, teach using <u>two</u> processing state tables separately, that is, a normal processing state table and a WEB transaction-use processing

state table.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. There is no mention of processing state "tables" in **Semple et al**. The cited passage merely teaches that web browser software can be loaded out of memory 232 by keyboard 228, which also provides a normal user interface to ATM transactions. There is no disclosure in **Semple et al.** of "a WEB transaction-use processing state table which enhances the normal processing state table and which stipulates a WEB transaction carried out by the WWW by the same specifications as the normal processing state table", as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

Flenley has been cited for teaching that the WEB transaction processing unit transmits information obtained in the normal transaction to the WEB server to which the accessing is made but, like **Semple et al.**, fails to teach, mention or suggest the features recited in claim 1, from which these claims depend.

In the Preliminary Amendment filed April 26, 2005, Applicant argued that although the Examiner urges that the processing state tables of the present invention are equivalent to the "interfaces" in **Semple et al.**, the use of different processing tables provides the advantage disclosed at page 23, line 15, namely, unification of the interfaces by use of different processing state tables.

Accordingly, claims 2 and 4 have been amended and claim 9 has been canceled.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over **Semple et**

al.

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

As discussed above, **Semple et al.** fails to teach, mention or suggest both a normal transaction-use processing state table and a WEB transaction-use processing state table, as recited in claims 11 and 12. **Semple et al.** further fails to teach, mention or suggest a state table acquiring section which acquires a state table from a source of the state table through communication line and sets, supplements, or updates the state table of the state table group, as recited in claim 11 of the instant application.

In particular, the Examiner asserts that a state table acquiring section is disclosed in column 3, lines 9-15 of **Semple et al.** However, **Semple et al.** only discloses <u>display of a web page</u> on the display of the ATM, and neither teaches nor suggests <u>setting, supplementing, or updating a state table included in the state table group (e.g., the WEB transaction-use state table)</u> based on the received state table, as recited in amended claim 11. Support for this limitation can be found at page 13, lines 14-19 and page 19, lines 12-16 of the specification of the instant application.

The Examiner also asserts that a state table group including a normal transaction-use state table and a WEB transaction-use state table is well known in the art, although he acknowledges that **Semple et al.** does not disclose such a state table group (page 8, lines 7-13). However, neither the normal transaction-use state table nor the WEB transaction-use state table according to amended claim 11 <u>stores a plurality of html pages</u> (page 8, lines 18-20), but <u>defines a state in</u>

which the automatic transaction device gets into during normal or WEB transactions. Support

for this limitation can be found at page 14, lines 2-6 and 18-24 of the specification of the instant

application. If the html pages acquired by the automatic transaction device in WEB transactions

can be regarded as "a plurality of states on WEB transaction," they are clearly different from the

states or operations of the automatic transaction device itself that performs WEB transactions.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the aforementioned amendments and accompanying remarks, claims 2, 4 and

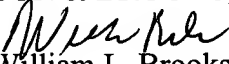11-14, as amended, are in condition for allowance, which action, at an early date, is requested.

If, for any reason, it is felt that this application is not now in condition for allowance, the

Examiner is requested to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney at the telephone number

indicated below to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

In the event that this paper is not timely filed, Applicant respectfully petitions for an

appropriate extension of time. Please charge any fees for such an extension of time and any other

fees which may be due with respect to this paper, to Deposit Account No. 01-2340.

Respectfully submitted,

ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS,
HANSON & BROOKS, LLP

William L. Brooks
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No. 34,129

WLB/ak
Atty. Docket No. **010118**
Suite 1000
1725 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 659-2930

23850
PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

Q:\HOME\AKERR\WLB\01\010118\amendment oct 2005

-10-